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A REMONSTRANCE MADE TO THE PARLIAMENT

By the Kings Children, the 30. of September, 1642.

Also the Parliaments Answer thereunto, wherein their loyalty to his Majesty, and their great care of his Royall Issue is very prospicuously set forth.

Also the Parliaments Declaration and Proceedings touching the sequesteration of the Estates of Recusants, and the rest of the malignant party, for their publique good of the Kingdome.

With their severall Orders made thereupon; Shewing also wherein they agree with former Presidents.

October 4. London printed for Robert Wood. 1642.

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A

REMONSTRANCE

MADE TO THE

PARLIAMENT,

By the

Kings Children, *Sept.* 30. 1642.

He High Court of Parliament having in all their Conſultations endeavoured to effect thoſe things that might redown to His Majeſties Honour, and the good and welfare of His Majeſties Royall Poſterity, have not onely from time to time made many large profeſſions and verball Declarations thereof, but have alwayes ſhewed themſelves moſt loyall and faithfull ſubjects in ayding and aſſiking his Majeſtie with their wiſe and faithfull Counſells and advice. And alſo by their large contribntions towards his Majeſties occaſions, for Moneyes and other ſupply ſo farr forth as could poſſibly ſtand with the pronounſation of his Majeſties honour, and the peace and welfare of the whole

Kingdome. And long ſince the unhappy difference (by the meanes of wicked Counſellors) did ariſe betweene his Majeſtie and his great Counſell of Parliament, they drew up a new Bill of tonnage and Poundage for three years which was paſſed by both Houſes and preſented to his Maieſtie for his royall aſſent, but the ſaid Bill doth ſtill remaine with His Maieſtie: His Maieſtie refuſing to paſſe the ſame, although his Maieſtie received a great profit out of the laſt Bill, and ſo likewiſe is to receive out of this toward the maintenanee of his Maieſties houſhold, which benefit of late not being received, by reaſon the ſaid Bill is not paſſed by his Maieſtie; a Remonſtrance was drawn up and preſented to both Houſes of Parliament, by the Governours of the Kings Children at St. James houſe neere Weſtminſter, ſetting forth that the allowance for their maintenanee hath been detayned from them ever ſince the King refuſed to paſſe the Bill for tonnage and poundage, and deſired that the Parliament would take it into conſideration, and take a ſpeedy courſe that ſome allowance might be allotted to be payed unto them towards their maintenance as formerly there was.

Whereupon after ſome debate thereof in the Houſes: It was agreed and ſo ordered that the grand Committee ſhould take ſome ſpeedy order for the payment of the ſaid allowance, which they did accordingly the laſt day of Sep. laſt.

The Parliament wiſely taking into conſideration what perſons they are that have been the chiefe Incendiaries

cendiaries of ſtirring up and increaſing the diviſion between the King and the Parliament, and of drawing his Majeſtie to levy VVarre againſt the Parliament and all his good ſubjects, and ſo have thereby beene moſt apparently the occaſion of all the preſent diſtractions in the Kingdome, and of the great and vaſt expence of money in the Realme. The houſe having often ſhewed their deſire to aid the King and to eaſe the ſubjects of the grievances & burdens, they have long laine under, whereby they would have made his Majeſty the greateſt Prince that ever ſwayed Scepter in this Land, and ſetled the whole Kingdome in proſperity and tranquillity if he had had good Officers and faithfull Counſellors about him which had not drawne him from the faithfull advice of his great Counſell of Parliament. And finding that Papiſts and illaffected Proteſtants were the only Inſtruments of theſe great evills that are in this Land. They have agreed that reparation ſhall be made unto the Kingdome for the great charge theſe Inceudiaries of miſchiefe have brought upon it, and would freely part with their eſtates to deſtroy the King and his good ſubiects.

And therefore have ordered that no Soldier ſhall plunder any Delinquents houſe, or the houſe of any perſons ill affected to the Common-wealth, becauſe they may be

the better able to satisfie the Kingdom the great dammage it hath sustained.

And therefore it is further ordered, that there shall be proclamation made in all parts of the Kingdom, for the summoning of the Earl of *Lindsey*, the Lord *Willoughby* his sonne, Sir *Iervice Scrope*, Sir *John Munson*, Sir *Charles Dallison*, and all other Delinquents, which the Houses have drawn up any charge against to make their appearance in Parliament by a day certain answer to their severall Impeachments, or that otherwise their Lands and estates to be seized upon and imployed for the publike service of the Common-wealth, and and their persons to stand adjudged as guilty of Treason.

And cartainly good cause have the Parliament to proceed in this manner, against such publike Enemies to the King and State; for if we search former presidents, we may find heavie Judgements and Censures, with losse of Lands, Tenements, Goods and Chattels, upon those that only

for

for their own private lucre (not with an intent to overthrow the whole State) were means to impoveriſh the King and deceive the Subject, as in *Anno* 50. *Edw.* 3. where Articles were drawn up in Parliament againſt *Richard Lyons* of *London* Merchant, the Lord *Latimer* which was Chamberlain, and one of the Kings Privie-Counſell, the Lord *Nevill*, and divers others, which Articles were of an inferiour nature to what are againſt theſe perſons.

The firſt being but for licence of carrying of Wools to other places then *Calice*, for their private Commodity.

2. That they had procured money to be lent to the King by way of Uſury, whereof they had their part.

3. That they had bought debts due by the King to common perſons, for the ten 20. or hundred penny, and made the King pay them all.

If the Parliament in thoſe times had power to proceed in this manner againſt thoſe perſons, what ſhall not the Parliament

ment do unto theſe Traiterous perſons? And if the Parliament upon the Accuſation of *Adam Burry* of *London*, for ſome crimes by him committed, upon his not comming in upon ſummons awarded that all his goods and Chattels would be areſted and ſtayed, well may this Parliament doe the like unto a great number that have beene diverſe times ſummoned to the Parliament for ſuch crimes as are not to bee parralelled in all our Chronicles, and yet refuſe to appeare to anſwer for the ſame.

FINIS.